

LOCAL PURGE MOVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Decisions of Chief-Executive WANG

WANG Ching-wei, Chief Executive of the National Government had always borne in mind since the founding of the National Government the establishment of public peace and the improvement of economic livelihood, and in order to promote these actively, he newly established a Local Purge Committee (meaning sweeping away of local unrest). On the day the names of the members of the Committee were made public, that is, on May 11, Chief Executive WANG announced the following important address concerning the establishment of the Committee and the significance of the movement:

Establishment of public peace and the improvement of economic livelihood are the two important established policies made recently by the National Government. I sincerely referred to these in my essay of New Year's Day and also in my broadcast on the first anniversary of the National Government. These two have a mutual relationship of cause and effect, and if economic livelihood is improved, the people will be able to live and work in security and in comfort, and naturally public peace will be maintained. Furthermore, if public peace is secured, the construction of economy can naturally be promoted. The main duties of the Local Purge Committee are basically the establishment of public peace and the improvement of economic livelihood. Its responsibilities are very great and its mission, very important.

In former purges, cooperation of political power and military power has been indispensable, and by carrying out these purges, for the first time, bandits and communists were swept away and dangers to lives were eradicated. In view of the above situation, the National Government specially established a Local Purge Committee consisting of the military committee and the chiefs of the Administrative YUAN. This Committee possesses an independent function as well as the concurrent duty of carrying on liaison work. Concentrating political and military power, this Committee shall actively perform its functions, bring security to farmvillages, make possible the adjustment of arable land and thereby restore communication, and it is expected that industry will be promoted. At the outset of the movement, we do not seek largeness of scale. However, we intend to go steadily and advance step by step. I think that peace must first be established in one area, because if this can be done, peace can be promoted in other areas. If we advance in this way, not only will complete peace be promoted, but also the bases for training in self-government and the execution of constitutional government will be established. Together with my colleagues and my fellow countrymen, I shall continuously strive with all my heart, for the attainment of success.

Arrangements for Peace Completed

We can imagine, by the above statement, how great the expectations of Chief Executive WANG are in regard to the Committee.

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Every newspaper in favor of WANG handled this matter with large newspaper items, and with editorials, each pointed out and explained the reasons for the bright future for the peace group. In the Committee are included the following prominent men who are ministers. In our country, they are said to be of ministerial rank.

Chairman:

WANG Ching-wei (Chairman
the Military Committee)

Vice-Chairman:

CHEW Kung-po (Chief of
the Political Training
Section of the Military
Committee)

CHOW Fuo-hai (Vice
President of the
Administrative YUAN)

Chief of Confidential Secretaries: LI Shih-chun (Police
Administration. This is
an abbreviation of
Minister of Police
Administration. This
example is followed
hereafter.)

Assistant Chief of Confidential
Secretaries:

WANG Man-yun (Vice-Minister
of the Agriculture and
Mining Ministry)

Committee:

WANG Ching-wei; CHEW
Kung-po; CHOW Fuo-hai
CHEN Chun (Home
Administration); WEI
Shi-ping (Governor of
CHONGKIANG Province);
YANG, Kuei-i (Chief of
the General Staff Head-
quarters of the Military
Committee---equivalent
to the Chief of the
General Staff in our
Country); HAO Wen-yueh
(Military Administration);

JEN Yuan-tao (Navv); CHAO, Cheng-ying (Education); LI Sheng-wu (Judicial Administration); LIN Pai-sheng (Propaganda); TING Hotsun (Social Welfare); LI Shih-chun; CHAO, Yu-sung (Agriculture and Mining); Lo Chun-chiang (Chairman of the Frontier Committee); TSEN Te-kuang (Chairman of the Relief Affairs Committee); CHEN Chun-bu (Chief of Confidential Secretaries of the Administrative YUAN); and KAO Kuan-wu (Central Political Committee).

This Committee was formally organized on May 22nd, and the notice of this organization was dispatched under the date of the 26th from the office at No. 22 Nantai Road, NANKING, to all heads of central and local government offices. The organs, authorities, matters under the jurisdiction of this Committee, etc., are stipulated as follows in the "Temporary Outline for the Organization of the Local Purge Committee" promulgated on May 16.

Temporary Outline of the Local Purge Committee

Article I, With the object of actively dealing with local purge matters in each province and city, the National Government shall establish a Local Purge Committee which shall be the highest organ of command.

Article II. Concerning military administration matters in the areas to be purged, the National Government shall grant the Local Purge Committee power to directly enact laws and regulations,

promulgate Committee regulations and to execute them after informing and consulting the Administrative YUAN and the Military Committee.

Article III. A chairman shall be installed in the Local Purge Committee and this post shall be concurrently held by the Chairman of the Military Committee. The two vice-chairmanship shall be held concurrently by a permanent member of the Military Committee and the Vice-President of the Administrative YUAN. The minister of Military Administration, the Minister of Home Administration, chairmen of committees related to them, as well as governors of provinces concerned shall hold concurrent positions as members of the Committee consisting of ten to sixteen persons.

Article IV. The items to be dealt with and investigated by this Committee are as follows:

1. Matters concerning the enactment of both military and administrative laws and regulations for the local purge.
2. Matters concerning liaison between the various organizations from the standpoint of measures to be taken in the local purge.
3. Matters concerning the demarcation of the areas to be purged.
4. Matters concerning the designation of military and police units to be dispatched from the standpoint of executing the local purge.
5. Matters concerning the advice to submitted.
6. Matters concerning the salaries of military and police

units.

7. Matters concerning the establishment of the peace preservation corps and the police corps and the organization of the HOKO (Similar to self-defense organization of the TONARIGUMI).
8. Matters concerning special education and training of people in the areas to be purged.
9. Matters concerning recommendations for the TIAOFAC (a look-out tower with the simplest equipment for protection).
10. Matters concerning traffic, communications, and transportation.
11. Matters concerning the blockading of bandit areas.
12. Matters concerning economic control and the establishment of economy with the areas to be purged.
13. Matters concerning the regulation of personnel connected with the military and the administration in the purge.
14. Matters concerning the raising of ordinary and extraordinary expenditures for the execution of the local purge, and the investigation and examination of the budget and settlement of accounts.
15. Matters concerning the supply of arms, ammunition, machinery, and provisions, and matters related to engineering and construction works.
16. Matters put for deliberation by the Chairman.

Article V. In order to administer the affairs of an area to be purged and in order to command and direct the Peace Preservation

Corps and the police, /the Committee/ may divide the area and in each division/ establish a local purge special inspectors' office to supervise this. The organization of the local purge special inspectors' office shall be provided for separately.

Article VI. In order to deal with matters concerning the command and dispatch of troops in an area to be purged, /the Committee/ may establish a staff officer's group of the Military Committee which shall take charge of this. The organization of the staff officer's group of the Military Committee shall be provided for separately.

Article VII. /The Committee/ shall appoint one chief confidential secretary who shall manage the affairs of the Committee under the order of the Chairman and the direction of the Vice-Chairman. One deputy chief confidential secretary shall be appointed to assist in this.

Article VIII. The following departments shall be established in this Committee: The first department: Management of affairs pertaining to general affairs. The second department: Management of administrative affairs. The third department: Management of military affairs. The fourth department: Management of affairs pertaining to social welfare.

The organization of each department shall be provided for separately.

Article IX. The Committee may organize various committees as occasion demands.

Article X. This Outline shall be enforced from the day of its promulgation.

It may be added that this Outline introduces fundamental policies /adopted/ at the time of the 5th mopping-up operation against the Communist forces and it emphasizes political activities.

The Headquarters of this Committee has just been founded but, as the special inspectors' office has not yet been established nor has the staff officer's group been organized, we are only in the stage of preparation. The aim of establishing the Committee is, however, to win the hearts of people by stabilizing their daily livelihood; to attain the goal of general peace by strengthening the political power of the new central government; and furthermore, to shoulder a portion of the great task of establishing the new order in East Asia. This should be regarded as the most proper policy of adhering to the usual practice of travelling from the near to the distant. Now, at first glance it may seem to be far from its goal. Comparing the good administration of the Nanking Government to the meaningless sacrifices brought about by the desperate resistance of the Chungking regime, the common people will awaken from the false national consciousness, i.e. from the illusion of establishing the state through resistance, into which they were led by the demagogic propaganda from Chungking. They will realize that there is no alternative for CHINA or Chinese people but to choose general peace. Thus, it is likely that the situation will be improved fundamentally. This is a carefully considered plan most pertinent to the occasion.

From Dots and Lines to General Peace.

Mr. LI Shih-chun, the chief secretary of the Committee, in his talk entitled "Begin With the Local Purge Movement" on the 26th of May at the Central KUOMINGTANG Headquarters said, "it is the greatest and most difficult movement in which we are engaged with a truly revolutionary and fighting spirit". It is most encouraging that he realizes both the greatness and the difficulty /of the task/. He also stated "Why can't general peace be realized speedily? There are of course a great many and very complicated cause and reasons for this. But the greatest cause is, I think, that the movement for the peaceful establishment of the state has not been 'demonstrated factually' in the local areas". He seems to believe that as it is difficult to win the hearts of the people by merely advocating ideals and sound opinions, because of many complicated circumstances, there is no alternative but to attract the people through their daily livelihood by building a country where they can live in peace and work in comfort.

Mr. LI also stated in his speech, "It is imperative for a man who has to fight his way to have pure and earnest young comrades. Therefore we are going to appoint as many capable young men as we can to be the leaders of the Local Purge Committee." This is a noteworthy and reasonable argument. In the last phase of his speech he said, picturing bright prospects which come after hardships. "In short, the local purge movement is to exchange the ideal bill in the peace movement for cash.

If the local purge movement sets a good standard and a fine example, the spirit of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty can also be established. In other words, such matters as the withdrawal of the Japanese troops and respect for the political independence of China, etc., are all stipulated clearly in the provisions of the said treaty. If our local purge movement proves successful, public order established, and economic life improved, the withdrawal of the Japanese troops will be realized without fail and political independence will be attained. Then only can we talk with Japan about sharing responsibility for establishment of the new order in East Asia. At present the areas which are planned to be purged are not extensive, but it is intended to advance them gradually and systematically. The present peace movement consists of mere dots and lines. However, if our local purge movement begins with the dots and lines, and tries hard and patiently to combine them, we can obtain some area of surface and finally all of the surface. It can not be denied that as the peace movement has now arrived at the present stage, this will serve as the only bright solution for people and the country. Should we undertake the local purge movement now, we can doubtless achieve favorable realities".

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LI Shin-chun, the Chief Secretary, gave no definite explanation of the "great many and very complicated" obstacles to peace, which he mentioned. However, since the CHIANG Regime and the Communist Party, as a means of expanding their influence,

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have both continued their anti-Japanese movements and have fostered a false national consciousness for many years, many Chinese are of the belief that Japan is going to invade CHINA. It is clear to any man of common sense that it is much more difficult to advocate before such people the salvation of the nation through peace than the establishment of the state through resistance. Although this point is an obstacle to the movement for the salvation of the nation through peace, the lapse of time has shown the real facts. The opinions of those who understood the real intention of our country are gradually gaining power so that advocates of peace have gradually increased in number even within the CHUNGKING regime. We are sure to attain the desired object of the present local purge movement, exposing the demagogic propaganda of the resistance group.

Certificate As To Source and Nature of Document

1. HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section of the Foreign Ministry, certify that the document hereto attached written in Japanese, consisting of 9 pages, and described as Local Purge Movement of the National Government from SHUBO No. 244 is a true and accurate copy of excerpts from an official document in custody of the Japanese Government (Foreign Ministry).

14 March 1947

At: TOKYO

/signed/ HAYASHI, Kaoru /seal/

The above signature and seal were affixed in my presence.

On the same day.

At the same place.

Witness: /signed/ URAE, Katsumi /seal/

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國民政府の清郷工作

汪主席の決意

國民政府主席汪精衛氏は新國民政府成立以來、常に治安の確立と經濟生活の改善に意を用ひてゐたが、これを積極的に推進するために今回「清郷（地方の不潔一掃の意）委員會」を新設した。同委員會の設立及びその工作上における意義について汪主席は委員の顔觸れが發表された當日すなはち五月十一日、次のやうな重要談話を發表した。

治安の確立、經濟生活の改善は國民政府の最近における施設上の二大方針である。余は今年元旦の詔書及び國民政府一周年記念の放送中に切實にとくに言及しておいた。この二者は相互に因果關係をもつものである。經濟生活が改善されれば人民は安居樂業が出来治安はおのづから維持される。また治安が確立すれば經濟建設は自然に進められる。清郷委員會の主要な職務はもとより治安を確立して經濟生活を改

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善するにあるのであつてその責任は非常に大きく使命は非常に重い。従來の清郷は政治上の力と軍事上の力とが助け合つて行くことが必須であつてかくして初めて土匪徒や共産黨を一掃し、生命の危険が除かれたのであつた。國民政府はこれに鑑みて軍事委員會及び行政院關係長官を集めて構成分子となし、清郷委員會を特設したがこれは獨立の權能をもつと共に聯絡の效能を兼ねるのであつて政治上の力と軍事上の力とを集中して積極的に從事し農村に安堵を得させ耕地の整理を可能にしましたこれによつて交通を回復させ實業の振興を期待してゐる。工作の開始に當つては規模の大を求めないがしかし着實にやつて順次歩を進める積りである。蓋し一地方に於いて先づ平和が確立されることが必要でそれが出來ればその他の地方にも平和を推進させることが出来るからである。このやうにやつて行けば單に全面的平和が促進されるばかりでなく自治の訓練、憲政實施もまたその基礎が築かれる。余は心力を竭して諸同人及び諸同胞と共に不斷に繼續してその成果を收めようとする者である。

平和への陣容成る

右によつて同委員會に對する汪主席の期待が如何に大きいかが察せられるが汪派の諸新聞はいづれもこれに關する記事を大きく取扱ふと同時に附設を掲げてこれにより平和陣營の前途に大きな光明が認められる理由を指摘解説した。

委員には左記のやうに、部長すなはち我が國でいへば大臣級の大物を網羅してゐる。

委員長

汪精衛（軍事委員長）

副委員長

陳公博（軍事委員會政治訓練部長）

周佛海（行政院副院長）

秘書長

李士群（警政、警政部長の略、以下これに倣ふ）

副秘書長

汪彛雲（農礦次長）

委員

汪精衛、陳公博、周佛海、陳群（內政）梅思平（浙江主席）、楊揆（軍事委員會參謀本部部長）我が國の參謀總長に該當する）、鮑文越（軍政）、任援道（海軍）、

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趙正平（教育）、李聖五（司法行政）、林柏生（宣傳）、
丁默村（社會）、李士群、趙毓松（農礦）、羅君強（邊
疆委員長）、岑德廣（振務委員長）、陳春圃（行政院秘
書長）、高冠吾（中央政治委員）

この委員會は五月二十二日に至り正式に成立し、この旨を二十六日附
で南京馬台街二十二號の事務所から中央及び地方の各官廳長官宛に通知
した。本委員會の機構、權限、所管事項その他に關しては五月十六日公
布された「清鄉委員會臨時組織大綱」に次ぎのやうに規定されてゐる。

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清郷委員會臨時大綱

第一條 國民政府は各省市清郷事項を積極的に處理するため、清郷委員會を特設して最高指揮機關となす。

第二條 國民政府は清郷委員會に、清郷區内の軍事政治事項に關し、直接に法規を制定し委員會令を公布し或ひは行政院及び軍事委員會に通知協議してこれを執行する權限を授く。

第三條 清郷委員會に委員長一人を置き軍事委員會委員長がこれを兼任する。副委員長二人は軍事委員會常務委員一人及び行政院副院長がこれを兼任する。

委員十人乃至十六人は關係軍政各部會長官及び當該地省政府主席がこれを兼任する。

第四條 本會の處理事項及び審議事項は左の如し。

- 一 清郷軍政法規制定に關する事項。
- 二 清郷施設上各方面との聯絡に關する事項。
- 三 清郷區域の劃定に關する事項。
- 四 清郷實施上軍警部隊の指定派遣に關する事項。

五 歸順勸告に關する事項。

六 軍警部隊の給與に關する事項。

七 保安隊、警察隊の設置及び保甲（隣組自衛團の類）編成に關する事項。

八 清郷區内の特種教育及び民衆訓練に關する事項。

九 戦堡（極めて簡單な防禦設備を有する見張台）建築に關する事項。

一〇 交通、通信、運輸に關する事項。

一一 匪區封鎖に關する事項。

一二 清郷區内の經濟統制及び經濟建設に關する事項。

一三 清郷區、政關係人事調整に關する事項。清郷實施上の經常、臨時、經費の捻出及び豫算決算審議審査に關する事項。

一四 兵器彈藥器材糧秣の補給及び工事構築等に關する事項。

一五 委員長交付の審議事項。

第五條 清郷區内の政務を執行し及び保安隊警察隊を統率指揮するた
めに、區域を分つて清郷警察專員公署設置し、これを主管せしむること
を得。清郷警察專員公署の組織は別にこれを定む。

第六條 清鄉區内の軍隊の指揮派遣に關する事項を處理するため軍事委員會參謀團を設けてこれに當らしむることを得、軍事委員會參謀團の組織は別にこれを定む。

第七條 本會に秘書長一人を置き、委員長の命、副委員長の指導を受け、會内の事務を處理せしめ副秘書長一人を置いてこれを補佐せしむ。

第八條 本會に左記の各處を設く。第一處、總務に關する事項の處理。

第二處、政務に關する事項の處理。第三處、軍務に關する事項の處理。第四處、社會福利に關する事項の處理。各處の組織は別にこれを定む。

第九條 本會は必要に應じて各種委員會を組織することを得。

第十條 本大綱は公布の日よりこれを施行す。

なほこの大綱は第五回の共產軍討伐の際の根本方針と政策を多く取入れ、政治的活動に重點をおいてゐる。

本委員會はまだ本部が出来上つたばかりで、現地において實務を處理する督察專員公署や參謀團が設置組織されてゐないので、今のところは單に準備に着手したに過ぎないが、この委員會設置の狙ひどころは人民の實際生活を安泰にして民心を把握し、新中央政府の政治力を強

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化して全面和平への目的を達成し、さらに東亞新秩序建設の大任を分擔しようとするものであつて、近きより遠きへの常道をとつた極めて適當な方針だと思ふべきであらう。それではその前途は一見遠遠のやうに思はれるかも知れないが、南京政府の善政と重慶政権の無謀な抗戰による無意味な犠牲とが比較考慮されることにより、一般人民は重慶側のデマ宣傳に引込まれた誤つた民族意識すなはち抗戰建國の迷夢から覺醒して立ち直り全面和平以外に中國及び中國國民の進むべき道をきを知るに至り國勢が根本的に改善される可能性をもち、最も時宜に選んだ思慮深い計畫といはなければならぬ。

まづ點と線から全面的和平來へ

本委員會秘書長李士群氏が五月二十六日中央黨部において「清郷工作から着手」といつてゐるから、偉大と艱難の兩面を深く認識してゐる點は全く感母しい。同氏はまた「全面和平は何故に迅速に實現出來ないか？これにはもとより非常に多く、非常に複雑な原因と理由があるがしかし私は吾人の和平建國運動はまだ局部の地方で「事實上に示す」とをやつてゐないのが、多分最大の原因と理由であらうと思ふ」といひ單に理想を説き正論を唱へただけでは、多く上つ複雑な事情に妨げられて民心の把握に不便だから、どうしても安居樂業の天地を造りあげて、實生活を通じて國民を引つける以外に方法はないとしてゐるやうだ。

李氏はさらにその講演の中で「鬭争的任務を負つて起つ人には、どうしても純潔にして熱烈な青年の同志が必要である故に、この清郷委員會の幹部には出來るだけ多く青年有爲の人材を收容するつもりである。」といつてゐる。これも注目に値する一點で、首肯すべき主張である。最後の一節に「要するに清郷工作は和平運動上における理想的な手形と現

[illegible]

警察長中士野氏のいふ「非常に多く、非常に複雑な」和平の障害について具体的な説明はなされてゐないが、蔣政権と共産黨とが各自の勢力を張つて來たため、日本は中國を侵略しようとしてゐるかに誤解してゐる中國民が少くない。その國民を相手に和平救國を説くのと抗戰運動を説くのと、難易は常にある點にも察せられる。この點が和平救國運動の難點であるが、事實は時の経過によつて證明され、わが國の民意を正した人々の主張が漸次勢力を得て、重慶政権の根據地にもへ和平を唱へる者が次第に増加してきた有様であるから、今回の清鄉運動は抗戰派のデマ宣傳と並行して所期の目的を達すべきは必定である。

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林

達

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同日 於 同 所

立會人 浦 部 勝 馬

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